

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN MALEFICENT  
2 MOVIE**



**A Thesis  
Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1-  
Degree**

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## ABSTRACT

This research discussed about Illocutionary Act in Maleficent 2 Movie 2019. The purpose of this research to find out the types and the functions of illocutionary acts of the characters in the movie by Searle's theory. This research was descriptive qualitative because the data were utterances by the characters in Maleficent 2 Movie. There were some steps in collecting the data such as browsed the movie, downloaded the movie and movie script, watched and read the movie, wrote the utterances by the characters which contain of illocutionary acts and the last collected all utterances as the data. In data analysis, this research used Miles and Huberman's procedures namely data condensation, data display and drawing and verifying conclusion. The results of this research showed that there are 61 utterances by the characters that contain of types and functions of illocutionary acts. Each of them are divided into 18 utterances of assertives, 17 utterances of directives, 3 utterances of commissives, 14 utterances of expressives and 9 utterances of declarations. The most type of illocutionary acts that used by the characters in the movie was assertive.

**Keywords: Pragmatics, Illocutionary Act, Maleficent 2 Movie.**

## DECLARATION

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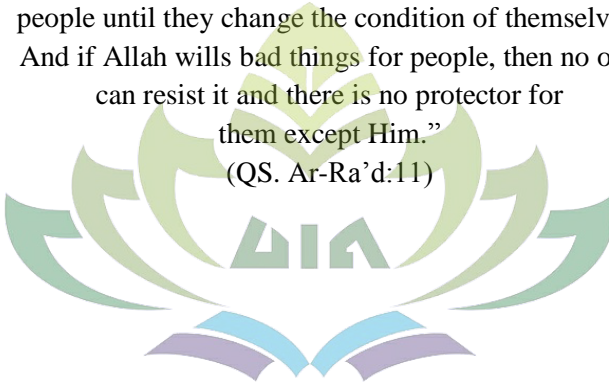
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## MOTTO

لَهُ مُعَقِّبَتٌ مِّنْ بَيْنِ يَدَيْهِ وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِ يَحْفَظُونَهُ مِّنْ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا  
يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّىٰ يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنفُسِهِمْ وَإِذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ سُوءًا فَلَا مَرَدَّ لَهُ  
وَمَا لَهُمْ مِّنْ دُونِهِ مِنِّ وَالِ

“For him (human) there are angels who always take turns guarding him, from the front and behind him. They guard it by Allah's command. Verily, Allah will not change the condition of people until they change the condition of themselves. And if Allah wills bad things for people, then no one can resist it and there is no protector for them except Him.”  
(QS. Ar-Ra'd:11)



## DEDICATION

Praise and gratitude be to Allah SWT the Almighty for his abundant blessing for me and from my deep of heart and great of love, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents, my beloved mother (Nurmawati), my beloved father (Alm. Tomi Asri), and my beloved grandmother (Asma'ah) who always give motivation, support, and pray for me. Thanks for everything. May Allah always bless you all with happiness in the world and hereafter.
2. My beloved sister (Olyvia Ramadhani) and my beloved brother (Muhammad Alif), thanks for being such a supportive and good sister and brother.
3. My beloved almamater and lecturers of UIN Raden Intan Lampung, thanks for having contribution for my self-development.



## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

The researcher's name is Thalia Namira. She was born in Kotabumi on November 26<sup>th</sup> 1999. She is the eldest child of Mr. Tomi Asri and Mrs. Nurmawati. She has a sister, her name is Olyvia Ramadhani and a brother, his name is Muhammad Alif.

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Finally, the researcher was fully aware that there are still a lot of weakness in this thesis are always open-heartedly welcome and the writer hopes that this thesis will be useful for the readers.

Bandar Lampung, June, 30<sup>th</sup> 2021

The Writer,



Thalia Namira

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Problem

In the modern era, technology is developing very rapidly. Human life cannot be separated from the use of technology which is now increasingly sophisticated. Besides technology, languages also developed so rapidly that various languages emerge and not everyone understands if they are not learned. Kinds of languages are not only used in everyday life, we can also see and hear from other media that use language as a means of communicating or expressing their opinions, such as television, smartphone, etc to convey news, movies or shows that want to be displayed.

Movie is a work of art that continues to develop until now. Movie is the result of film development in the form of a thread of image projected on a screen and set to be shown with soundtrack.<sup>1</sup> According to Effendy, culture and art expression tools can produce films as the result.<sup>2</sup> The aims of movie to entertain the audience with various types of messages delivered. From movie, actor can send their feeling to the audience so the movie can make the audience cry and laugh. The movie has various types of genres one of which is fantasy. These genres that distinguish films from one another. Many elements support the creation of good and interesting movie, one of which is dialogue. Dialogue is a conversation that must be played by the actors. Through dialogue we can learn a lot about language. That is the reason that movie can be a medium for learning linguistics. In additions, Arsyad stated that movie is one of audio-visual learning medium.<sup>3</sup> One of the benefits of learning language using movie is can describe a process precisely that can witnessed

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<sup>1</sup> James Monaco. 2000. "How To Read a Film", 229

<sup>2</sup> Effendy Onong Uchjana. "*Dimensi Dimensi Komunikasi*" (Bandung: Alumni, 1986), 239

<sup>3</sup> Arsyad A. "*Media Pembelajaran*" (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2017), 50

repeatedly if deemed necessary. For example, the steps and how to pronounce vocabulary.

Many people who misunderstand someone's words because they do not know the usefulness of the sentence that has been spoken. Therefore, it is very important for schools to instill language education as supporting other sciences so that misunderstandings like this do not occur. Language teaching involves three disciplines, linguistics, psychology and education. Linguistics gives us information about language in general and certain languages. In linguistics there is a branch of science that is pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of the meaning of an expression. According to Yule, pragmatics is a field that studies the meaning of speaker, a field that studies according to its context, a field that studies the meaning being taught and a field that examines the form of expression.<sup>4</sup>

Pragmatics is learned so that one's communication skills become better. Often people misinterpret the words of the interlocutors, therefore the speaker and listener must understand the language used is the right language for the situation. The speaker or the interlocutor must learn the pragmatics specifically the speech act so that the words to be conveyed are truly communicative.

Speech act is one of the pragmatics scopes that studies language with its actual usage aspects. Yule Stated that first speech act introduced by linguistic philosopher Austin. The term speech act was later developed by another philosopher Searle.<sup>5</sup> Speech acts are actions that result from words. Speech acts are divided into three namely locution, illocution, and perlocution. A good movie is a movie that uses speech acts that are clear according to the context. Perhaps not all types of speech acts are used in the movie.

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<sup>4</sup> George Yule. "*Pragmatics*" (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996),

<sup>5</sup> George Yule. Op.cit. 47

In this research, the researcher wanted to analyze the illocutionary act in The Maleficent 2 movie 2019, because illocutionary act related to our daily problem, that is miscommunication. For example, sometimes in our daily communication we get miscommunication like we stated to our family “Today is weekend” and they are just silent. Even though, there is the aim of that word like we want to spend our weekend with our family outside like a vacation but our family cannot get the point. That’s why we need to learn about illocutionary act that study about someone utterance that consist of purpose inside. Besides that, the reason why the researcher chose this movie because every day we watch the movie, we can learn about language through movie and this movie very liked by many people, it can be seen from the YouTube channel Walt Disney Studios that many people waited for the sequel to this Maleficent Movie which first released in 2014 by nineteen millions viewers for the official trailer. This movie also has a very good moral message, eliminating the perception in society that a stepmother is bad. In this movie, it is explained that not all stepmothers are bad. Aurora came to life because of the kiss and sincerity of her stepmother, Maleficent. Movie can relate to descriptive qualitative research that describe the phenomenon. That’s why this research chose this movie as the research subject and it can be used as a learning medium for students in learning deeper language, especially Pragmatics, specially Illocutionary acts.

In doing this research, there are several previous research that concerned to this thesis. Before this research, there are some references that can be utilized to be familiar this study to analyze the illocutionary act in Maleficent 2 Movie 2019 by the dialogue from the characters.

Prior research written by Rahayu et al. The title is “Illocutionary Act in The Main Characters’ Utterances in Mirror Mirror Movie”.<sup>6</sup> This research focused to discover the exemplar of illocutionary act by the main characters. This study used

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<sup>6</sup> Fita Nur Rahayu, M. Bahri Arifin, Setya Ariana. “*Illocutionary Act in The Main Characters’ Utterances in Mirror Mirror Movie*”. Vol. 2, No 2 (2018)

Searle's theory to analyze the utterances and Hymes's theory to know the context underlying illocutionary act by the main characters. This study was descriptive qualitative. This study apply Miles and Huberman's procedures as data analysis. The result of this research, there are 55 utterances that include illocutionary act. There are 8 elements that influence the illocutionary act using the context of Hymes' Speaking model.

Other research written by Kiuk, Ghazali. The title is "Speech Acts Analysis in Desmond's Conversation in Hacksaw Ridge Movie".<sup>7</sup> This study focused to portray the kinds and the purposes of speech act played by Desmond in his conversations. This research used Searle's theory to analyzed. The outcome of this investigation shows that there are five kinds of speech act in 231 utterances. Many function of speech act that the researcher found in the movie.

Other research written by Listya, Novitasari. The title is "The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in The President Joko Widodo's Speech".<sup>8</sup> In this thesis, the writer focused to get the various and the purposes of illocutionary acts played in the speech by President Joko Widodo. This research used descriptive qualitative. This research take Searle's theory and Leech's theory as data analysis. The result of this study, there are 5 kinds of illocutionary acts. Assertive was the kind of illocutionary act that is often heard in this speech. This research also found 4 purposes of illocutionary acts. Collaborative is the most familiar function.

Other research written by Tutuarima et al. The title is "An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie".<sup>9</sup> This study used descriptive qualitative method. This study focus on the various of speech acts and the kinds of the illocutionary act used in this movie. The outcome of this investigation presents

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<sup>7</sup> Paswasari Yuani Kiuk, Imam Ghazali. "Speech Acts Analysis in Desmond's Conversation in Hacksaw Ridge Movie". Vol.2, No 1 (2018)

<sup>8</sup> Anin Listya K, Nine Febrie Novitasari. "The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in The President Joko Widodo's Speech" Vol.6 (2015)

<sup>9</sup> Zulfa Tutuarima, Nuraeningsih, Rusiana. "An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie". Vol.7, No. 2 (2018)



that there are 76 expressions of speech acts which is the most prominent is illocutionary act include of 37 utterances. There are 99 expressions of the illocutionary acts, and the most prominent categories are directive and expressive.

The last, other study written by Kusumaningsih. The title is "Illocutionary Acts in Film Hors De Prix by Pierre Salvadori".<sup>10</sup> This study focused to describe the various of illocutionary acts that found in conversations among players in the film Hors de Prix and to describe the function of the illocution contained in conversations between players in the film Hors de Prix. Data were analyzed by the equivalent method to obtain a description of the kinds of speech acts and illocutionary acts functions. The outcome of this research, there are 4 various of illocutionary acts in the conversations among actors in Hors de Prix movie and there are 4 purposes of illocutionary acts such as competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive.

From the previous research above, there are some similarities and differences with this research, this research want to examine the illocutionary acts by the characters in the Maleficent 2 movie by Searle's theory same with them used that theory, analyze the data with Miles and Huberman's theory but our research subject so different, they chose other movies and speech for their research subject and this research chose Maleficent 2 Movie as the research subject because no one has chose this movie for their research and many utterances that can analyze for this research. So the title of this research is "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Maleficent 2 Movie".

## **B. Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background of the research above, there were some problems as follows:

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<sup>10</sup> Indah Apriyanti Kusumaningsih. *"Illocutionary Acts in Film Hors De Prix by Pierre Salvadori"* (2016)

1. Miscommunication frequently occurs in some people because they do not understand the intent and purpose of someone's utterance both verbal and nonverbal.
2. Oftentimes people do not know about illocutionary acts that study about person's utterance, both types and functions of the utterances.

### **C. Limitation of the Problem**

This research focused to examine the illocutionary acts such as assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations by the characters such as Maleficent, Aurora, Queen Ingrith, Conall, Prince Phillip and Gerda in The Maleficent 2 movie based on Searle theory. Besides, this research also analyzed the function of illocutionary act that used by the characters.

### **D. Formulation of the Problem**

1. What kind of illocutionary acts that used by the characters in the Maleficent 2 Movie?
2. What is the function of illocutionary act that used by the characters in the Maleficent 2 Movie?

### **E. Objective of the Research**

In this research, there were two objectives of the research that can be identified by the researcher. The objectives of the research as follows:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts which are produced by the characters in Maleficent 2 Movie.
2. To find out the functions of illocutionary acts which are produced by the characters in Maleficent 2 Movie.

## **F. Significance of the Research**

This study intended to be beneficial for many people. First, contributing knowledge in discourse studies and pragmatics. Second, this study can be helpful for lecturers and pupils who need information related to pragmatics studies. Third, this research can contribute to helping future researchers as a supporting reference for further research. fourth, this research can be the material for teaching learning process about language and the last, this research can give information about Illocutionary acts for others so that in the future there is no miscommunication again.

## **G. Scope of the Research**

### **1. The subject of the research**

The subject of this research was Maleficent 2 Movie.

### **2. The object of the research**

The object of this research was the illocutionary acts by the characters.

### **3. The place of the research**

The research was conducted at UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

### **4. The time of the research**

The research was conducted in September 2020 - September 2021.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies about meaning. The study of the meaning communicated by the writer or speaker interpreted by the reader or listener is something related to pragmatics. To be precise, it has more to do with the meaning a person utters or writes in context than the meaning of the phrase or word in the speech itself. The study of speaker meaning is pragmatics based on Yule opinion.<sup>1</sup>

In addition, according to Levinson the study of relationship between language and context is pragmatics.<sup>2</sup> Language and context are different but interrelated. Everyone must see the context and situation so that the intentions and goals can be clearly conveyed and the listener must also see the context and situation in a speech in order to catch the meaning clearly. Similar with Levinson, Paltridge stated that pragmatics is the study of meaning that relate with the context in which someone writing and speaking.<sup>3</sup> Another definition of pragmatics is presented by Leech. He said that pragmatics is the study of how to use language in communication.<sup>4</sup>

Based on definitions that stated by experts above, it can be summarized that pragmatics is the study of the speaker's meaning related to its context. It relate with how someone use language within a context. The focus of pragmatics is how people interpret speech by looking at the context of the situation.

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<sup>1</sup> George Yule. 1996. "Pragmatics", 3

<sup>2</sup> Stephen C. Levinson. 1983. "Pragmatics", 9

<sup>3</sup> Paltridge Brian. "*Discourse Analysis*" (London: Continuum, 2008), 53

<sup>4</sup> Leech, G. N. 1983. "Principles of Pragmatics", 1

## B. Scope of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies about meaning. According to Yule pragmatics has many scopes such as deixis, presupposition, cooperative, implicature, and speech act.<sup>5</sup> Since this research is a pragmatics study, so this research will briefly discuss the scopes of pragmatics.

### 1. Deixis

The use of the deixis phenomenon is one way to resolve the relationship between language and context. Levinson stated deixis is related to how we encode language, grammar or language context in a speech.<sup>6</sup> According to Yule a technical term from greek for a basic thing people do with statement is deixis.<sup>7</sup> In other words, 'pointing' via language is deixis. Yule classify deixis into three categories:

#### a. Person Deixis

The expression that show people is a person deixis. The function of person deixis is to point people. Person deixis exactly use on a basic three part, such as the pronouns for first person 'I', second person 'You', and third person 'She, He or It'. So person deixis relate to how someone mentions herself as a speaker.

#### b. Spatial Deixis

The expression that show people's location or thing is spatial deixis. The function of spatial deixis is to point location. The mark words that show spatial deixis expressions such as this, that, here, and there. Besides, there are some verb to show spatial deixis include come and go. Come and go can give us the information of someone's location. So spatial deixis

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<sup>5</sup> George Yule. Op.Cit. 9

<sup>6</sup> Stephen C. Levinson. Op.Cit. 54

<sup>7</sup> George Yule. Loc.Cit



relate to how people design people's location or thing use the words such as this, that, here, there and many more.

### c. **Temporal Deixis**

The expression that show people's time is temporal deixis. The function of temporal deixis is to point the time. Temporal deixis relate to deictic expressions that show the time coinciding with the speaker's words and the time of speaker's voice being heard. Time adverbs of temporal deixis are now, yesterday, then, tomorrow, soon, and forth and also different tenses. So temporal deixis explains about time.

## 2. **Presupposition**

Presupposition is an assumption or hypothesis such as a speaker or writer want to say something. Before that someone already has an assumption about the other person or what is being discussed. Yule stated that presupposition is something that is assumed by the speaker to be an event before producing a speech.<sup>8</sup> Things that have presuppositions are speakers, not sentences.

There are many types of presupposition, such as potential presupposition, existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counterfactual presupposition. The function of presupposition is to provide predictions that are considered in accordance with the sentences spoken so that they are able to provide conclusions. The presupposition will definitely appear in every conversation, the more accurate the assumption is the more communicative the conversation will be.

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<sup>8</sup> George Yule. Op.cit. 25

### 3. Cooperative

In conversation, cooperative is a assumption that speaker and interlocutor in a conversation normally try to be truthful, informative, relevant and clear. Yule stated that basic assumption in conversation in which each participants try to follow appropriately at the time is cooperative principle.<sup>9</sup> There are four cooperative principles in conversation such as maxim of quantity, quality, relation and manner.

The first maxim is maxim of quantity. It is about information. The speakers in a conversation should not convey too little or too much information. The conversation should be as informative as needed. Second, maxim of quality. In this principle, the speaker should give valid information. The speaker should not say something that they believe to be false or unsubstantiated. Third, maxim of relation. In the case, the topic of the speaker in conversation must be relevant with the topic being discussed. Everyone who turn the topic in conversation are considered uncooperative. The last maxim is maxim of manner. In this case, the speaker have to convey the information clearly not ambiguous. The expression of the speaker must be clearly too. So the function of cooperative principle as a guidance for speaker and hearer in a conversation.

### 4. Implicature

In a conversation sometimes convey the implied message. The listener must understand the context of the conversation to catch the meaning of the implied message. Implied message is called implicature. Grice argues that what a speaker can imply is suggesting or saying something different from their literally word.<sup>10</sup> So an implicit message based on the interpretation of the language user and the

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid, 37

<sup>10</sup> Paul Grice. "*Studies in the Way of Words*" (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1991), 270

context is an implicature. There are two types of implicatures such as conventional implicature and conversational implicature.<sup>11</sup>

Conventional implicature often occur when a speaker conveys true facts in the wrong way. Yule argues that conventional implicature relate to specific words and produce additional meanings that are conveyed when the words are used.<sup>12</sup> It is independent of the specific context for interpretation and does not have to occur in conversation.

Another level at which the speaker conveys something and the meaning may differ from what is said depending on the context of the conversation is the conversational implicature. In the conversational implicature, what is said does not contain so much meaning. According to Grice, there are four types of conversational implicature such as generalized, particularized, standard, and conversational implicature.<sup>13</sup>

## 5. Speech Acts

The speech produced by the speakers actually often contain actions such as to express feeling, to inform, to order something and etc. This thing often called speech acts. The speech acts theory was created by a philosopher named Austin<sup>14</sup>. Austin begins the modern study of speech acts and involve monograph how to do things with words<sup>15</sup>. American philosopher Searle as Austin's pupils produce his own version of the theory with the title "Speech Acts An Essay in The Philosophy of Language" He develop Austin's ideas, followed

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<sup>11</sup> Betty J. Birner. *"Introduction to Pragmatics"* (United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013), 62

<sup>12</sup> George Yule. Op.Cit. 40

<sup>13</sup> Betty J. Birner. Op.Cit 63

<sup>14</sup> Wolfram Bublitz, Dkk. *"Foundations of Pragmatics"* (Germany: Deutsche Nationalbibliografie, 2011), 373

<sup>15</sup> Laurence R. Horn and Gregory Ward. *"The Handbook of Pragmatics"* (United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell, 2006), 54

by some works presented to speech acts.<sup>16</sup> Generally, the acts of communication called speech acts. Speech acts are the basic units of linguistic communication. Linguistic interactions which are actions such as giving warnings, greeting, applying, notifying, confirming, not just labels, are called speech acts.<sup>17</sup>

Austin stated that, if we take an action in saying something that is called speech acts.<sup>18</sup> Besides, Searle argues that speech act is an action that results from a sentence.<sup>19</sup> Another definition was conveyed by Parker. He defines speech acts as utterances of facts.<sup>20</sup> In addition, Yule stated actions that are carried out through speech are speech acts.<sup>21</sup> So based on definitions above, when someone talks to another person, he does not only convey something but also performs an action which is called a speech act.

According to Searle, our reason for studying speech act studies is simply that all our daily communication involves linguistic actions.<sup>22</sup> Therefore, studying speech acts is very important for humans to avoid miscommunication because every day we attach importance to linguistic communication. In communication, the success of the speech act will be seen if the audience or listener can identify the expression of the speaker's attitude when he wants to convey something. According to Yule, there are two categories of speech act such as direct speech act and indirect speech act.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Wolfram Bublitz, Dkk. Loc.Cit

<sup>17</sup> Patrick Griffiths. *"An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics"* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), 148

<sup>18</sup> Joan Cutting. *"Pragmatics and Discourse"* (London and New York: Routledge, 2002), 16

<sup>19</sup> John R Searle. *"Speech Acts"* (Cambridge: Cambridge University, 1969), 18

<sup>20</sup> Parker, Frank. *"Linguistics for Non-Linguistics"* (London: Taylor and Francis Ltd, 1986), 14

<sup>21</sup> George Yule. Op.Cit. 47

<sup>22</sup> John R Searle. Op.Cit. 16

<sup>23</sup> Yule *"Pragmatic"* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), 45

### ➤ Direct Speech Act

An action that results from speech and there is a direct relationship between the function of the speech and its grammatical structure is called direct speech act. In addition, Searle argues that this speech act often used by speakers with the aim of conveying a conventional meaning.<sup>24</sup> There are three functions of direct speech act such as:

#### - Declarative sentence

Declarative sentence is usually used to convey something that have influence for others. For example:

1. Eid prayer will be held tomorrow.
2. I am the king of this kingdom.
3. We have to prepare for war.

#### - Interrogative sentence

Interrogative sentence is an utterance that consist of question words. For example:

1. who is she?
2. Where does she live?
3. What do you mean?

#### - Imperative sentence

Imperative sentence is usually used to give someone a command. For example:

1. Turn down the volume.
2. You have to study hard.
3. Do not be noisy.

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<sup>24</sup> John R Searle. *"Expression and Meaning"* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979), 10



### ➤ Indirect Speech Act

Besides direct speech acts, there is also indirect speech acts. An utterance whose grammatical function and structure are not directly related or can be called the speaker must analyze the speech or see the context of the conversation first is called an indirect speech act. In addition, Searle explained that the function of indirect speech act is to convey the meaning of the utterance but the speaker uses implied message and the listener must look at the context of the conversation if they want to get the point.<sup>25</sup> In communication, indirect speech acts are usually more polite than direct speech acts. There are three functions of indirect speech act such as:

#### - Declarative sentence

“He takes the wheel in this company now.”

This utterance is not about the wheel in the true meaning but to declare someone with implied words that the listeners must also pay attention to the context if they want to get the point.

#### - Interrogative sentence

“Are you watching the television?”

This utterance has an indirect meaning when the speaker say about it, that means, please turn off the television if you do not watch it.

#### - Imperative sentence

“Your fried rice is the best”

The utterance has an indirect meaning. The speaker wants fried rice cooked by the listener.

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<sup>25</sup> John R Searle, loc. cit.

### ➤ **The Use of Speech Act in Teaching Learning Process**

In the learning process, the teacher must pay attention to several things such as the language that will be used. For example English. For Indonesian students, English is a foreign language and often some students experience miscommunication because they do not understand what is being said. Therefore, it is very important for teachers to teach linguistics, especially speech act to students.

There are several examples of miscommunication that often occurs in classrooms, such as giving advice that can be misconstrued as something offensive or criticizing. Not only the act of giving advice, actions such as rejection, apologies, compliments are often a particular problem for EFL/ESL students at all levels.

There are three different speech act objectives that can be achieved in classroom teaching based on the available time and student understanding that the teacher wants the students to develop, as follows:

- Conscious rising
- Knowledge building,
- Productive development.

The main purpose of teaching speech act is that students are directed to increase awareness that speech in a foreign language such as English can cause misinterpretation. Therefore, it is very important to analyze speech in order to understand its intended meaning. Students can determine the message of speech by understanding the norms and idiomatic expressions of the first and second language so that students can expand their knowledge of language and can master the ability to perform speech acts correctly.

Besides direct and indirect speech acts, there are some types of speech acts such as locutionary act, illocutionary

act, perlocutionary act and the speaker can do three acts coincident.

**a. Locutionary act**

The literal meaning of an speech or semantically is a locutionary act. In locutionary act, there is no action or specific purpose. It is only performed to convey utterances. Austin stated that a locutionary act, showing an act of saying something.<sup>26</sup> Besides, Yule argues a locutionary act as the basic act of speech to produce the valuable linguistic expression.<sup>27</sup> In addition, Levinson stated that locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with decide definition and reference.<sup>28</sup> It can be concluded that the locutionary act is the original meaning of speech without the influence of the context of the speech. For example, "I clean the house". The meaning of that utterance is only to convey information without any meaning that he has cleaned the house, purely interpreted without looking at the context of the sentence.

**b. Illocutionary Act**

Illocutionary act is an action performed by the speaker with saying something. That means, every time we say something there will be an action in it. According to Austin, illocutionary act is showing an act in saying something.<sup>29</sup> Besides, Levinson stated that illocutionary act is the making of a promise, statement, offer, etc.<sup>30</sup> In addition, Yule argues that an illocutionary act is showed via utterance that communicative.<sup>31</sup> So, the functions of illocutionary acts are saying something and doing something. For example, "Please close the door". In this utterance the speaker saying something and there is a

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<sup>26</sup>Geoffrey N. Leech. Op.Cit. 199

<sup>27</sup> George Yule. Op.Cit. 48

<sup>28</sup> Stephen C. Levinson. Op.Cit. 236

<sup>29</sup> Geoffrey N. Leech. Loc. cit

<sup>30</sup> Stephen C. Levinson. Loc. cit

<sup>31</sup> George Yule. Loc. cit

purpose to direct someone to do something like close the door. To identify an illocutionary act, we have to look at the context of the utterance.

### c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the third part of speech act. Perlocutionary act is the actual result of the speaker's expression. This is the effect of what the speaker says to the listener. According Austin perlocutionary act is showing an act by saying something.<sup>32</sup> Besides, Yule stated that perlocutionary act is an effect of the utterance.<sup>33</sup> In addition, Levinson argues that perlocutionary act is the conveying about the effects to audience by saying utterances.<sup>34</sup> So, perlocutionary act is the effect of speaker's utterance to audience. For example, "I am hungry". From that utterance, the audience can get the point to do action like make some food. So, the function of perlocutionary act is saying something to conveying a purpose and get a respond.

There are several classifications of illocutionary acts based on some experts, as below:

#### 1) Austin's Theory

In the last chapter of Austin's book "How to do things with Words", he shows taxonomy of illocutionary acts. Austin classified based on their illocutionary force, such as:<sup>35</sup>

##### a) Verdictives

Verdictives are actions characterized by giving decisions. As the name implies, usually judges, referees, arbitrators use this illocutionary act type. The assessors do not

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<sup>32</sup> Geoffrey N. Leech. Loc. cit

<sup>33</sup> George Yule. Loc. cit

<sup>34</sup> Stephen C. Levinson. Loc. cit

<sup>35</sup> J. L. Austin. "How to do things with Words" (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1962), 150

need to be final, it can be like an estimate or an assessment. For example, "*I should call her diligent*". It is the expression of assessment.

b) Exercitives

Exercitives are the acts of someone to exercise of influence, right and power. The function of exercitives is to make decisions against or in favor of certain actions. This is different with judgment. Arbitrator do exercitives to decide someone. The example are warning, ordering, voting, appointing, advising and claiming.

c) Comissives

Commissives are the part of illocutionary acts characterized by promises or other efforts. The speaker binds the listener to do something and it can also be a statement about the speaker's intention.

d) Behabitives

Behabitives are the part of illocutionary acts that related to attitudes and social behavior. This type very miscellancous. The example are congratulating, apologizing, commending, cursing, condoling and challenging.

e) Expositives

Expositives, this type is difficult to define. Austin explain, how our speech can relate to the opinion in conversation, how we use the words in conversation. The example are 'I reply', 'I argue', 'I assume'.

## 2) Searle's Theory

In the beginning of Searle's book "Expression and Meaning", he shows the different taxonomy of illocutionary acts with Austin's opinion. Searle classified the illocutionary acts as the following:<sup>36</sup>

### a) Assertives

Assertives are the part of illocutionary acts that guide speaker to the truth. The purpose of this type is to make the speaker express his belief such as stating, agreeing, bragging, reporting, suggesting and claiming. For example, "The sun is beautiful today". It is the expression of claiming.

### b) Directives

Directives are part of illocutionary acts that purpose or intent of the speaker is to get the listener do something. Directives have some expressions such as ordering, commanding, advising, asking, requesting, and begging. For example, "I recommend this food to you". It is the expression of commanding.

### c) Commisives

Commisives are part of illocutionary acts that bind the speaker to do something in the future by his utterances. Commisives have some expressions such as promising, rejecting, threatening, offering, and swearing. For example, "I will back home tomorrow". It is the expression of promising.

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<sup>36</sup> John R Searle. Op. Cit. 12

d) Expressives

Expressives are part of illocutionary acts that is usually used to show the psychological state of the speaker. The function of this type to express the speaker's feeling and can be a statement of sadness or happiness and also expressions of apologizing, thanking, congratulating and welcoming. For example, "I congratulate you on winning the contest". It is the expression of congratulating.

e) Declarations

Declarations are part of illocutionary acts that have a big influence to the listener. It can change an arrangement, the world, etc. Declarations have some expressions such as isolating, marriage, declaring war, candidacy, etc. For example, "We will attack their kingdom tomorrow". It is expression of declaring a war.

### 3) Leech's Theory

In the last part of Leech's book "Principles of Pragmatics", he shows the different taxonomy of illocutionary acts with experts's opinions above. Leech classified the illocutionary acts as the following:<sup>37</sup>

a) Assertive

Assertive is part of illocutionary acts that speaker saying something to send the purpose for the listener. Assertive have some verbs such as allege, affirm, forecast, assert, announce and insist.

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<sup>37</sup> Geoffrey N. Leech. Op.Cit. 205

b) Directive

Directive is part of illocutionary acts that speaker saying something as directive to the listener. Directive have some verbs such as ask, beg, bid, command, demand, forbid, recommend, and request.

c) Commissive

Commissive is part of illocutionary acts that make the speaker do something in the future. Commissive have some verbs such as offer, promise, volunteer, swear and vow.

d) Expressive

Expressive are part of illocutionary acts that used by the speakers to express their feeling to the audience. Expressive have some example such as apologize, commiserate, congratulate, pardon and thank.

e) Rogative

Rogative is part of illocutionary acts that proposed by Leech as the extra category to handle a requests for informationrogatives when speakers ask for information. Rogative have some verbs such as asking, querying and questioning. For example, “can you help me?”. It is the expression of asking.

#### 4) Yule's Theory

In the middle part of Yule's book “Pragmatics”, he shows the different taxonomy of illocutionary acts with experts's opinions above. Yule classified the illocutionary acts as the following:<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> George Yule. Op.Cit. 53



a) Representatives

Representatives are part of illocutionary acts that used by the speaker to shows his believe about something the truth or nor to the listener. Representatives have some verbs such as tell, state, correct, assert, report, predict, remind, described, inform, agree, assure, claim, guess, believe and conclude. For example, “It was a rainy day”. It is the expression of describing.

b) Directives

Directives are are part of illocutionary acts that speaker make the listener do something by speaker's utterances. Directives have some verbs such as requesting, questioning, demanding, proposing, asking, suggesting, advising, interrogating, urging, inviting, encouraging, begging, and ordering. For example, “could you make me a tea please?”. It is the expression of requesting.

c) Commissives

Commissives are part of illocutionary acts that is make the speaker do something in the future. Commissives have some verbs such as ask, order, request, command, plead, beg, entreat, pray, permit, invite, advise, dare, challenge, defy and promise. In the commissive's case, the situation depends on the utterances of the speaker. For example “I will give you the gift next month”. It is the expression of promising.

d) Declaratives

Declaratives are part of illocutionary acts that make a situation or world change by the speaker's utterances. Sometimes, the speaker has to have special institutional role in a specific context such as baptize, declare and pronounce. The mark word of this type are announce, curse, declare, define, call, appoint, nominate, bless, and authorized. For example, "You are a king!". It is the expression of declaring.

e) Expressives

Expressives are part of illocutionary acts that express what a speaker feels. The speaker show psychological states and can be expression of pain, pleasure, likes, dislikes, sorrow and joy, surprise, thank and apologize. The speaker used this type and make utterances based on their feeling. Expressives have some verbs such as surprise, greet, fear, like, thank, apology, praise and regret. For example, "Congratulations! You won this war". It is the expression of congratulating.

## 5) Bach and Harnish Theory

In the part of Bach and Harnish's book "Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts", they shows the different taxonomy of illocutionary acts with experts's opinions above, but Bach and Harnish agree with Searle's theory that illocutionary act should be principled. They classified the illocutionary acts into six types but four types are constatives, directives, commissives and acknowledgments called

communicative illocutionary acts.<sup>39</sup> Two types are effectives and verdictives called conventional illocutionary acts.<sup>40</sup> The researcher will explain in detail below:

a) Constatives

Constatives are part of illocutionary acts that used by the speaker to send the purpose or intention about the expression of believe, so the hearer can believe too. There are many types of constatives such as assertives, predictives, retrodictives, descriptives, ascriptives, informatives, confirmatives, concessives, retractives, assentives, dissentives, disputatives, responsives, suggestives and suppositives. For example, “This food so tasted”. It is the expression of descriptives.

b) Directives

Directives are part of illocutionary acts that used by the speaker to send the intention or expression as the reason for the listener to do something. There are many types of directives such as requestives, questions, requirements, prohibitives, permissives and advisories. For example, “could you wash my T-shirt today please?”. It is the expression of requesting.

c) Commissives

Commissives are part of illocutionary acts that used by the speaker to do something. In doing something, someone have to express their intention or purpose, so the hearer can

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<sup>39</sup> Kent Bach, Robert M. Harnish. “*Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts*” (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1979), 41

<sup>40</sup> Ibid, 108

do something based on speaker's intention. There are two types of commissives such as promises and offers. For example, "I will marry you next year". It is the expression of promising.

d) Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments are part of illocutionary acts that used by the speaker to express their feeling. There are eight types of acknowledgments such as apologize, condole, congratulate, thank, greet, accept, bid and reject. For example, "I can not join to the party tonight, sorry". It is the expression of rejecting.

e) Effectives

Effectives are part of illocutionary acts as utterance that used by the right person under the right situations. The purpose of this type to produce facts. There are six acts of effectives such as resigning, bidding, vetoing, seconding, exempting and bequeathing. For example, "I want to resign from this position". It is the expression of resigning.

f) Verdictives

Verdictives are part of illocutionary acts as determinations of fact. Verdictives are determinations of institutional fact as well. Verdictives are the acts to produce an institutional fact. The utterances of verdictives count what they are only mutual trust.

Some experts who state the classifications of illocutionary acts, those are:

### 1.1. Table of Data

**Classifications of Illocutionary Acts**

Austin	Searle	Leech	Yule	Bach and Harnish	Construct Indicator
Verdictive	Assertive	Assertive	Representative	Constative	Assertive
Exercitive	Directive	Directive	Directive	Directive	Directive
Commissive	Commissive	Commissive	Commissive	Commissive	Commissive
Behabitive	Expressive	Expressive	Expressive	Acknowledgments	Expressive
Expositive	Declarative	Rogative	Declarative	Effective	Declarative

From the table about several classifications of illocutionary acts above, this research chose the Searle theory to analyze the data because the theory from Searle is the most used, familiar and so related between the definition of classification and the verb in the classification. Searle theory is also easy to learn and understand.

### C. Movie

Movie is a work of art that continues to develop until now. Movie is the result of film development in the form of a sequence of picture projected on a screen and prepared to be shown with soundtrack.<sup>41</sup> According to Effendy, culture and art expression tools can produce films as the result.<sup>42</sup> Initially, movies were born

<sup>41</sup> James Monaco. 2000. "How To Read a Film", 229

<sup>42</sup> Effendy Onong Uchjana. "Dimensi Dimensi Komunikasi" (Bandung: Alumni, 1986), 239

as part of development technology. It is found from the development of principles photography and projectors. Thomas Edison who for the first time developed the moving image camera in 1888 when he was made a 15 second film that captured either one his assistant while sneezing. The message of the movie in mass communication can be anything depending on the mission of the movie. Generally a movie can include a variety of messages, be they messages of education, entertainment and information.

The movie aims to entertain people who watch it with various types of messages delivered. The movie can make the audience cry and laugh. Many elements support the creation of good and interesting movies, one of which is dialogue. Dialogue is a conversation that must be played by the actors. In dialogue there are speech acts.

### 1. Character

Someone who is reading a literary work would want to understand what is in the work. The purpose of a literary work is that the author will make the reader feel curious about the content of the work. Generally, in a literary work there are characters who play characters that are intended to make the reader curious about the work.

In a literary work, the author describes the content of the story through a character. A depiction of a real person featured in the story is a character. Based on this statement, it can be seen that the most important thing in a good literary work is character. In understanding the character, the reader can see and get moral values that can be practiced in everyday life.

In a literary work, especially fiction, characters are divided into several types such as main characters and minor characters. The main character is a character who is always present from the beginning to the end of the work and the minor character is a character that only appears in some parts

of the work. Character is one of the most important parts of the intrinsic element.

## 2. Characterization

In writing a literary work, of course, the author will use intrinsic or extrinsic elements. In making a perfect literary work, a writer must use a method. One way to present characters in a work is characterization. Readers will catch and understand the character's personality when reading literary works.

Through characterizations, the reader will catch several things that the author wants to convey, such as through description messages, speech behavior and dialogue in the story text. There are two methods of characterization such as showing and telling. Characterization is a good component in fiction. Characterization is important as an intrinsic element. The purpose of characterization is to help the reader to understand the character's behavior through the process that is displayed.

## 3. Kinds of Movie

There are three kinds or categories of movies, namely feature movie, documentary, and animated movie, the explanation is as follows:

### a. Feature movie

Feature movies are works of fiction, always structured in the form of a narrative, which is made in three stages. Preproduction stage is the period when the scenario is obtained. This scenario can in the form of an adaptation of a novel, or short story, a fictional story or modified true stories, as well as other printed works; it can also be written specifically for the movie.

### b. Documentary Movie

Documentary movies are non-fiction films describe real life situations with each individual describe her feelings and experiences in situations as is, without preparation, directly to the camera or interviewer.

c. **Animated Movie**

Animation is a technique of using movie to create the illusion of movement of a series of images of two or three objects dimensions. Traditional creation of motion-picture animation always preceded almost simultaneously with compilation storyboard, which is a series of sketches that illustrate an important part of the story.

**4. Kinds of Genre Movie**

There are thirteen genre of movies namely comedy, romance, fantasy, thriller, musical, horror, drama, adult, sci-fi, action, cult, animation, and documentary, the explanation is as follows:

a. **Comedy**

The best genre of fatigue relief overflowing with the best films of all time. The movies that represent the comedy genre are divided into in several sub genres, such as romantic comedies, parody, slapstick, and black comedy. *City Lights* (1931), *The Hangover* (2009).

b. **Romance**

Many romantic movies made throughout movie history to the end of the 20th century. That matter because romantic movies take the theme of love stories which is indeed favored by many people and the story that can be seen from various angles view. *Gone with the Wind* (1939), *(500) Days of Summer* (2009).

c. **Fantasy**

Genre that involve magical elements or things in beyond the reach of human logic this began to lift post the success of *The Wizard of Oz* (1939) and later appeared in movies such as, *The Lord of the Rings* (2003), *Avatar* (2009), *Maleficent* (2014) and *Maleficent 2* (2019).



d. Thriller

The thriller genre has always had a place in the heart of his fans. The sensation of tension that is felt when watching similar movies can provide its own sensation for the connoisseurs. *Psycho* (1960), *Memento* (2001).

e. Musical

Musical genre movies had dominated the world cinema in the mid-20th century. *The Sound of Music* (1965), *Les Misérables* (2012).

f. Horror

This genre is one of the favorites of the audience the audience because it offers a sensation of its horror other genres don't have. Since its appearance in cinema, many filmmakers are photographing events scary and some of them are must-watch movies. *The Exorcist* (1973), *The Conjuring* (2013).

g. Drama

A genre that is a favorite of most of the players world viewers and filmmakers. *The Godfather* (1972), *City of God* (2002) and *True Beauty* (2020).

h. Adult

These movies are only for the audience spectators who are over 18 years of age. A lot of the sex scenes presented in these movies make each movie is rated R to NC-17 by American rating agency. *Basic Instinct* (1992), *Caligula* (1979).

i. Science Fiction

The development of world movies cannot be separated from the help of science fiction genre movies always making developments in terms of audio and engineering visual. *Star Wars Episode V: The Empire Strikes Back* (1980), *Inception* (2010).

j. Action

Action movies that are always exciting when watched especially if there are heroes phenomenal. Terminator 2: Judgment Day (1998), The Dark Knight (2008).

k. Cult

The definition of this genre is uncertain and frequent differ from opinion to opinion. There is who say a movie is worthy of being said to be cult if when it was released it was not successful, but over time got massive supporters. There are also those say if some of the elements in the movie are unique and different from most other movies, it can said to be cult. Pulp Fiction (1994), Dogville (2003).

l. Animation

Movie image processing using the help of computer graphics to produce 2 dimensional and 3 dimensional effects. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937), How to Train Your Dragon (2010).

m. Documentary

Movie based on true stories and evidence authentic from events that have happened in life real. Fahrenheit 9/11 (2004), Justin Bieber: Never Say Never (2011).

Of course genres are not based solely on events real, or factual events in history. Genres can be based in various versions of that history, or even not more than just myths and legends.<sup>43</sup> Based on the kinds of genre movies, this research want to analyze Maleficent 2 movie that typed fantasy. This movie shows the imaginary world to be like a real one. Maleficent 2 movie that release on 2019 is one of example from action movie that have released and be a box movie in that era.

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<sup>43</sup> Graeme Burton. "Yang Tersembunyi di Balik Media; Pengantar Kepada Kajian Media" (Yogyakarta: Jalasutra, 2006), 108

## 5. Film Forming Elements

Film, in general can be divided into two constituent elements, namely the narrative element and the cinematic element, the two elements are mutually interacting and continuous with each other:

### a. Narrative Element

The narrative element relates to aspects of the story or theme film. In this case, elements such as characters, problems, conflicts, location, time are the elements. They are mutually interact with each other to form a link events that have a purpose and purpose and are tied to a rule that is the law of causality (logic of cause and effect).

### b. Cinematic Element

Cinematic elements are the technical aspects in production of a film such as first, mise en scene has four main elements: setting or background, lighting, costumes, and make-up. Second, cinematography. Third, editing, namely transitions an image (shot) to another image and the last, Sound, it is everything in film that we can perceive through our senses hearing.

## D. The Maleficent 2 Movie 2019

Walt Disney Studios has released the Maleficent 2 movie 2019. This movie is played by Angelina Jolie as Maleficent, Elle Fanning as Aurora, Michelle Pfeiffer as Queen Ingrith, Chiwetel Ejiofor as Conall, Harris Dickinson as Prince Phillip and Jenn Murray as Gerda. This movie is a sequel of the story of Maleficent and Aurora in the previous movie. In this movie there are more new and more challenging conflicts for Maleficent and Aurora. After the departure of her parents, Aurora (Elle Fanning) begins to rise and live happily with fairies in the Moor.

Aurora's happiness is happiness with her lover, Philip (Harris Dickinson) proposes to her as a wife. However, this news is not a

good thing for Maleficent (Angelina Jolie). Her anxiety and distrust of Philip was still great. Seeing her adoptive mother who is still in doubt, Aurora emphasizes that Philip is a different man and loves him with all her heart. Maleficent's meeting with Philip's parents initially went smoothly. Unfortunately Queen Ingrith (Michelle Pfeiffer) begins to uncover Maleficent's past which causes her to get angry. Maleficent's anger eventually becomes a split between him and Aurora. Aurora is disappointed that Maleficent cursed the King to sleep forever like when he cursed himself to be a sleeping princess.

Maleficent was slandered. The curse on the King is not from her, but from his wife, Queen Ingrith. The reason Queen Ingrith did this was because she wanted to take revenge on the fairy for her past wounds. The queen sets traps for the Moors, Aurora and Philip. On Aurora and Philip's wedding day, they don't get happiness, but a war that occurs between the royal palace troops and the dark fey. After being shot by Queen Ingrith's subordinates, Maleficent was rescued by Conall, who is also a fey species. Maleficent was taken to a place where darkness now lives and survived human attacks. At that time, Conall asked Maleficent for help to unite mankind and the fairies in peace. In contrast to Borra who prefers a way to fight to eliminate humans who have betrayed Dark Fey and the Moors. Queen Ingrith was apparently not satisfied with revenge. Aurora screams like calling back Maleficent shortly after the Queen announced his death, Maleficent returned to life with another form that is cooler because of Aurora's teardrops. In the end Maleficent won the war and all sentient beings were peaceful.

This film is very amazing, there are many moral messages that can be taken, one of which is that we should not accuse people if there is no proof. This film teaches us to love each other even though we are different. Life will be safe and comfortable if there are tolerance and love in it.

## E. Character Descriptions

In Maleficent 2 Movie that released by Walt Disney Studio in 2019, there are several characters that played by actors. First, Maleficent that played by Angelina Jolie. Maleficent is the main antagonist that represents pure evil. She is ruthless, dark and devious. Maleficent is the last descendant from the Phoenix, an ancient and powerful Dark Fey ancestor. She has great magic, she can change anything that she wants. Maleficent is soft-spoken, proper and elegant to cover up her crimes. But despite all that, Maleficent is a good godmother for Aurora, she is a loving person and always wants to protect Aurora from evil.

Secondly, Aurora that played by Elle Fanning. Aurora is the daughter of King Stefan and Queen Leila, and the goddaughter of Maleficent. Aurora is also the wife of Prince Phillip. Aurora is kind, gentle, sweet, innocent and slightly naive. She is always looking for the best in everyone and means the best of intentions. She always demonstrated love for her aunts, Maleficent and Diaval. She is also brave, curious and cheerful. She is the only one who can change Maleficent into a better and more patient person.

Thirdly, Queen Ingrith that played by Michelle Pfeiffer. She is a new character in Maleficent 2 Movie. She is the main antagonist also. She is the Queen of Ulstead, wife of King John, mother of Prince Phillip and Aurora's mother-in-law. She is describe as wicked, cunning and selfish. Queen Ingrith is a worthy adversary to the dark fairy Maleficent. Her crime is motivated by the tragic death of her brother, who she believes was killed by one of the enchanted forest's creatures. That's why she devise an evil plan to divide humans and fairies forever.

Fourthly, Conall that played by Chiwetel Ejiofor. He is a male fairy that strong, fearless, heroic and kind. Conall is one of the leaders of Dark Fey, a band of winged creatures exiled from the human world, who rescues and be best friend of Maleficent. Having observed the dark fairy for some time, he is an advocate for peace between human and fairies. Conall has a crucial role to

make Maleficent realize who she is. Conall also triggers Maleficent to ponder many things about peace between human and fairies.

Fifthly, Prince Phillip that played by Harris Dickinson. He is a prince of Ulstead, son of Queen Ingrith and King John, and husband of Aurora. He is kind, honest, brave, sweet and wise. Prince Phillip meet Aurora in the forest and the two fell in love, he wants to marry with Aurora. He is willing to do anything to save Aurora from crime and he is willing to do what it takes to reunite the two lands, of humans and fairies. In the end of the movie, he is married to Aurora.

The last character is Gerda that played by Jenn Murray. She is the secondary antagonist in the Maleficent 2 Movie. Gerda is Queen Ingrith's personal advisor, assisting her in her secret plan to kill all magical creatures. She is a wonderfully strange but brilliant engineer and she is psychotic with this still, cold exterior that gives the sense that she has no conscience whatsoever, the perfect executor to Queen Ingrith's evil plan for all dominance.

## **F. Conceptual Framework**

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies about meaning. The study of the meaning communicated by the writer or speaker interpreted by the reader or listener is something related to pragmatics. To be precise, it has more to do with the meaning a person utters or writes in context than the meaning of the phrase or word in the speech itself. The study of speaker meaning is pragmatics based on Yule opinion.<sup>44</sup>

In pragmatics, there is speech act as one of the pragmatics scopes that studies about language with its actual usage aspects. First speech act introduced by linguistic philosopher Austin. The term speech act was later developed by another philosopher Searle. Yule stated that speech acts are actions that result from

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<sup>44</sup> George Yule. Op.Cit. 3

words.<sup>45</sup> Speech acts are divided into three namely locution, illocution, and perlocution.

Illocutionary act is an action performed by the speaker with saying something. That means, every time we say something there will be an action in it. According to Austin, illocutionary act is showing an act in saying something.<sup>46</sup> Besides, Levinson stated that illocutionary act is the making of a promise, statement, offer, etc.<sup>47</sup> So, the functions of illocutionary acts are saying something and doing something. There are several classifications of illocutionary acts based on some experts, one of them is Searle theory. Searle classified the illocutionary acts into five types, such as assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations.

Movie is a work of art that continues to develop until now. Movie is one of audio-visual learning medium. Through movie, we can learn a lot of languages. Walt Disney Studios has released Maleficent 2 Movie 2019. This movie is played by Angelina Jolie as Maleficent and Elle Fanning as Aurora. This movie is a sequel of the story from Maleficent and Aurora. In this movie there are more new and more challenging conflicts for Maleficent and Aurora. This movie is very interesting to watch and this movie has a lot of moral messages.

A good movie certainly has clarity in acting. Sometimes every actors will do a good speech acts like directives, assertives, commissives, expressives, and declarations in the movie. Learn about language specially illocutionary acts through movie is so fun and important for us in daily life so that there is no miscommunication while talking. So that's why this research interest to examine the types of illocutionary acts are used by the characters in Maleficent 2 Movie 2019.

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<sup>45</sup> George Yule. Op.cit. 47

<sup>46</sup> Geoffrey N. Leech. Op.Cit. 199

<sup>47</sup> Stephen C. Levinson. Op.Cit. 236

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